

7. Grammar Notes

7.1. Parts of speech

7.1.1 Pronouns

Pronouns are a class of words substituted for nouns and substituted for proper names so that there doesn't have to be constant repetition of the noun or proper noun in a body of text.

7.1.1.1 Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns or proper nouns that identify them as possessors of something, as doers of an action, as recipients of an action,

and as emphasized. These groupings are: *Possessive Pronouns*, *Non-Focus Pronouns*, *Focus Pronouns*, and *Emphatic Pronouns*.

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are pronouns that show ownership.

Singular	Dual ³	Plural
my <i>ku</i>	our <i>ta</i>	our [exclusive] <i>kami</i>
		our [inclusive] <i>tabi</i>
your <i>nu</i>	— —	your <i>bi</i>
his/her/its <i>na</i>	— —	their <i>da</i>

1. *Tud sobot pikilan na.*
'His mind is overwrought.'
2. *Ya' kuhi kaddo' lasu da.*
'Their anger wouldn't abate.'
3. *Indaman do' ku koray nu.*
'Lend me your knife.'
4. *Lay na binasa ayun-ayunan ta.*
'Our swing got wrecked.'

Non-focus Pronouns

The non-focus pronouns in Mapun are the same as the set used for possessive (above). They are often preceded in a sentence by the particle, *me'*, showing passivity. Notice that the non-focus pronoun set below matches the Mapun possessive pronoun set above.

Besides possessive pronouns, English has subjective pronouns as well as objective pronouns (in parenthesis). They do not correspond to the focus and non-focus pronouns of

³ dual = two persons: the speaker and a single listener

Mapun, and are a completely different set from the possessive pronouns. Furthermore, English requires that you specify the gender of the third person singular.

Singular	Dual	Plural
I (me) <i>ku/ta</i> ⁴	we (us) <i>ta</i>	we (us) [exclusive] <i>kami</i>
		we (us) [inclusive] <i>tabi</i>
you <i>nu</i>	— —	you <i>bi</i>
he/she/it (him/her/it) <i>na</i>	— —	they (them) <i>da</i>

1. *Oy sa' ku nangis, sabap niya' ku boo nu.*
'Why shouldn't I cry, because you are not taking me.'
2. *Bay binaluba me' na janji' na.*
'He broke his promise.'
3. *Buwatan ta ko lulu'.*
'I will make you a lunch.'
4. *Buwatan ku ya lulu'.*
'I will make him a lunch.'

⁴ Unlike the pronoun combination *ku ya*, the combinations *ku ko* and *ku kam* are not permissible in Mapun. Speakers always switch to the non-focus pronoun, *ta* (first person singular dual) when the focused pronouns, *ko* or *kam* follow (see ex. 3 & 4, *Not-focus pronouns* for contrast).

Focus Pronouns

Singular	Dual	Plural
I (me) <i>ku</i>	we (us) <i>kita</i>	we (us) [exclusive] <i>kami</i>
		we (us) [inclusive] <i>kitabi</i>
you <i>ko</i>	— —	you <i>kam</i>
he/she/it (him/her/it) <i>ya</i>	— —	they (them) <i>sila</i>

1. *Niya' kam kasulutan.*
'You (plural) weren't pleased.'
2. *Daa do' ku hasun bong ya' gi taabut lisag siyam.*
'Don't come by for me before 9 o'clock.'
3. *Bay ya boo kami pa klinik.*
'We took her to the clinic.'

Emphatic Pronouns

Singular	Dual	Plural
I (me) <i>aku</i>	we (us) <i>kita</i>	we (us) [exclusive] <i>kami</i>
		we (us) [inclusive] <i>kitabi</i>
you <i>kau</i>	— —	you <i>kaam</i>
he/she/it (him/her/it) <i>iya</i>	— —	they (them) <i>sila</i>

1. *Aku, bay ku ntuu jaga luma'.*
'Me, I've been here, the house guarder.'

2. *Ni kapasal iya, lai na baw ya kinaddo' me' si Alsina.*
‘As for him, he was invited by Alsina.’
3. *Palagi kau kahati. Minsan kami maka pallun kami, ya' du kami makahati.*
‘How much less you can understand it. Even we with our language, we can't understand it either.’

Pronouns in the periphery, or oblique pronouns

Oblique pronouns contain the same pronouns as the emphatic set of pronouns, only they always occur preceded by the preposition *ni* ‘for/to/at’. Depending on what the initial letter of the pronoun is, **ni-** becomes either **nin-**, or **ning-** except in the instance preceding a vowel, as would be required with *iya* and *aku*. In these instances, two different choices are made. Since **ni-** + *iya* results in two like vowels occurring side by side, the word is pronounced with a glottal stop between the two vowels, just as any other vowel combination. However, with **ni-** + *aku*, even though two vowels occur side by side and would otherwise require a glottal stop, in this instance, a glide is made from the **i** to the **a**, resulting in the necessity of inserting a transitional consonant **y**:

niyaku ‘for/to me’

ningkau ‘for/to you(sing.)’

niya ‘for/to him/her/it’

ningkita ‘for/to us(dual)’

ningkami ‘for/to us(excl)’

ningkitabi ‘for/to us(incl)’

ningkaam ‘for/to you (pl)’

ninsila ‘for/to them’

7.1.1.2 Demonstrative Pronouns (Demonstratives, Demonstrative Particles, Locators)

Demonstrative pronouns are words that point out specific nouns in contrast to other nouns. In English, they are restricted to ‘this’, ‘that’, ‘these’ & ‘those’. However, in Mapun there are various demonstrative particles that work together with demonstratives and whose forms must agree with the demonstratives. Therefore it was considered best to incorporate here all such particles into the discussion of demonstrative pronouns.

English makes distinction between singular and plural with demonstratives, and also a rough distinction of proximity (‘this’ vs. ‘that’). Mapun makes only distinction of proximity, or nearness, but to a much finer degree than English, telling not only how near an object or person is to the speaker, but also whether it is in view or not.

Demonstratives

	Near Speaker	Near Hearer	Very distant / out of sight
simple	<i>tuu</i> 'this'	<i>naa</i> 'that'	<i>looy</i> 'that'
emphatic	<i>ituu</i> 'this very'	<i>inaa</i> 'that very'	<i>ilooy</i> 'that very'
locative	<i>ntuu</i> 'here'	<i>nnaa</i> 'there'	<i>ndooy</i> 'there'

Demonstrative Particles

	Near Speaker	Near Hearer	Far from	Also related
referent particle	<i>itu(tu)</i>	<i>ina(na)</i>	<i>ilay(lay)</i>	
question particle	<i>kitu</i>	<i>kina</i>	<i>kilay</i>	<i>ka</i>
certainty particle	<i>situ</i>	<i>sina</i>	<i>silay</i>	<i>sa</i>
contra particle	<i>bitu</i>	<i>bina</i>	<i>bilay</i>	<i>ba</i>

The following are example sentences for ***Demonstratives*** and ***Demonstrative Particles***.

Bo' luu na ndooy tabe' lowang pampang looy si'.

'And included there with it is that aforementioned cave.'

Tana' inaa ina mpat libu peso du sina haga' na.

'That land, four thousand pesos is all its cost is.'

Mme' ko ka, atawa niya'?

'Are you going along, or not?'

Suga' bong bina kita, ya' dari oy na.

'But if (contrary-wise) it is us(dual), it is of no consequence.'

Notice the similarity of sound of the emphatic demonstrative and its referent particle in these questions:

Oy lay ilooy?

‘What is that?’ (object referred to is far from speaker and hearer, or abstract)

Oy tu ituu?

‘What is this?’ (object referred to is near, being touched by, speaker)

Oy na inaa?

‘What is that?’ (object referred to is near hearer)

Locators/ Pointers

Pointers usually occur alone or at the beginning of a clause and are used to indicate the location of an object in relation to the speaker and hearer.

At Hand	Near	Far from speaker & hearer who are near each other
<i>atu, itu</i>	<i>alu, ilu</i>	<i>alay, ilay, ilay</i>

Atu na si Jaymin.

‘Here’s Jaymin.’ (Jaymin is seen coming towards the speaker and hearer.)

Apmunun bi ku, itu ku bay soho' da mitsala ntuu san lasa disu duwa kabtang.

‘Forgive me, I’m here having been asked by them to speak here even if it’s just a word or two.’

Atu bitu hati tuku ku.

‘So here’s where my hammer was/is!’

7.1.1.3 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are used in place of proper names or pronouns when there is no need or desire to be specific as to who did the activity, although they do show limits.

someone	some	another	many	both	all	one
<i>luu</i>	<i>kasohean</i>	<i>sari</i>	<i>meka</i>	<i>sikaruwa</i>	<i>mimon</i>	<i>disu</i>

Luu bay maan aku.

‘Someone told it to me.’

Yuk kasohean, me' tuu.

‘Some said it was like this.’

Sarī bay noho' aku pitu.

‘Someone else sent me here.’

Meka bay matay katohonan luma' looy.

‘Many died being fallen on by that house.’

7.1.1.4 Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used preceding non-focused personal pronouns to refer to self. The words, *dī*, *dihan*, and *didihan* are reflexive pronouns. *Mismu* is also used for self, but unlike the others, it follows a proper noun or demonstrative pronoun, rather than preceding it, so is not considered a reflexive pronoun.

Kaam, luu mban bi dī bi.

‘You, you have your own transportation.’

Aku, gam na baw ku ngaddo' usaha ni dihan ku, daa ja' hulas sangsā' jama.

‘Me, it’s better I get a job for myself than take (the earnings of) another person’s efforts.’

7.1.1.5 Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns *soy* ‘who’, *mmooy*, ‘which’, and *oy* ‘what’ are used in asking questions concerning nouns. They are also used as *relative pronouns*, often but not always prefaced with the relator, *bong*, which in these settings has no English equivalent, but elsewhere means *if*.

Soy bay mā' ningkau? Katoonan ku bong soy bay mā' ningkau.

‘Who told you?’ ‘I know who it was that told you.’

Mmooy do' niyaku? Baan nu ku mmooy niyaku.

‘Which is for me?’ ‘Tell me which is for me.’

Oy man nu bay mme'? Doman sila tau bong oy man nu bay mme'.

‘What did you travel on?’ ‘They want to know what you traveled on.’

7.1.2 Nouns

Nouns are words that indicate persons, places, or things.

7.1.2.1 Pluralization of nouns

Nouns are pluralized, or show more than one by placing the particle *siga*, or *ga* before the noun. (English merely adds an *s* to the noun for pluralization, unless the noun is one of the few that take the same form for singular as for plural, e.g. *sheep*, *deer*, or unless the noun takes another form altogether, e.g. *geese*, plural of *goose*). (Note: The particle *ga* is not limited to pluralization of nouns.)

Batnaa luu na ya ka ga baanan sapi', ga bili-bili, ka ga kambing sampay ga ata na, danda-lalla.

'Now he's here with his groups of cattle, sheep, and goats and also his slaves, male and female.'

7.1.2.2 Kinds of nouns

There are five kinds of nouns: proper nouns, simple nouns, abstract nouns, collective nouns, and compound nouns.

Proper nouns

Proper nouns are names of people, places, or things. They always begin with a capital letter. If naming a person, they are preceded by the marker, *si*.

si Yusup 'Joseph'

Ahad 'Sunday'

Hariraya 'Muslim celebration'

jama Mapun 'a person of Mapun'

Tabulian 'name of a barangay'

Tana' Makket 'name of a municipality'

Simple, or common nouns

Simple nouns name physical objects, or members of a class of things seen:

kayu 'tree'

anak 'child'

luma' 'house'

suru' 'spoon'

Abstract nouns

Abstract nouns name unseen objects, or ideas:

ase' 'love'

kabanahan 'truth'

gigit 'anger'

Collective nouns

Collective nouns name a group, species or collection of things, considered as one.

bangsa daying 'a fish species'

baanan hayop 'group of animals'

kalallahan 'men' (as a collective group)

Compound nouns

Compound nouns consist of two nouns that combine to form a separate meaning.

tangge-tingkō (*tangge* 'sitting' + *tingkō* 'standing') 'behavior'

indu'-mma' (*indu'* 'mother' + *mma'* 'father') 'parents'

7.1.2.3 Affixation of nouns

Nouns may be derived from other word classes by adding one or more affixes to the base word:

Adjective bases [**ka- -an, ka- + redup. -an**]

kalalamaan = (*ka- + la + lama* 'dirty' + *-an*) 'physical/moral filthiness'

kabanahan = (*ka- + bana* 'true' + *-(h)an*) 'truth'

kakapahan = (*ka- + kapa* 'thick' + *-(h)an*) 'thickness'

kasalamatan = (*ka- + salamat* 'safe' + *-an*) 'salvation'

Verb bases [**-an, ka- -an, pa- -an, paN- -an**]

sumbalian = (*sumbali* 'to butcher' + *-an*) 'meat' (other than fish)

panohoan = (*paN- + soho* 'to order' + *-an*) 'a command'

pabuwatan = (*pa- + buwat* 'to do/make' + *-an*) 'work/ things'

kasusahan = (*ka- + susa* 'sad' + *-(h)an*) 'problem'

kapandoyan = (*ka- + pandoy* 'know-how' + *-an*) 'skill/know-how'

Noun bases [**pal- -an, ka- -an**]

paluntungan = (*pal- + untung* 'profit' + *-an*) 'gain'

kalallahan = (*ka- + lalla* 'male' + *-(h)an*) 'males' (as a grouping)

Reduplicated noun bases [**redup., redup. + -an**]

luma' 'house' = *luma'-luma'* 'play house'

tarak 'truck' = *tarak-tarakan* 'toy truck'

7.1.2.4 Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are made up of a main, or *head* noun and one or more other words surrounding it that give such information as to what it looks like (descriptive), how many it is (quantitative), whose it is (possessive), where it is (demonstrative), or which it is (appositive).

The correct order for potential fillers of a noun phrase is shown below:

plural / quantifier + head noun + adjective / adjective phrase + possessive pronoun + demonstrative

Possessive noun phrase

This type of noun phrase has a head noun followed by another noun, pronoun, or name with its accompanying personal name marker, *si*. The person's name is always preceded by the marker, *si*, though it is not always heard due to a sound shift to /h/ preceding certain consonants.

luma' si Ham 'house of Ham' (Ham's house)

koray nu 'your knife'

kelle da 'their canoe'

Bay na kappis tayel lori looy.

'That lorry's tire went flat.'

If a person's name consists of *only one syllable*, the first letter tends to double. When the personal name marker *si* is used with that name, it affixes itself to the first consonant of the name. This causes the name to take on two-syllable status, with the syllable break occurring between the two like consonants except when the name begins with **H**, or with a glottal stop (which is basically all names that are spelled with a vowel as the first letter). However, for the sake of practicality, names of this type will continue to be written as all 'her names.

If the name is "Bbo" = *Ituu luma' si Bbo'* [sib.bo'] 'This is Grandfather's house.'

If the name is "Ggay" = *Langkaw la taguri' si Ggay.* [sig.gay] 'Ggay's kite sure is high.'

When a proper name begins with a nasal consonant (**N**, **M**, or **Ng**), the marker preceding it (*si*), is often replaced with **h** in speaking. However, in writing, the *si* should be written.

In speech, one hears *hMadnul*, *hManang*, *hNista*. These are written 'si Madnul', 'si Manang', and 'si Nista', respectively.

Demonstrative noun phrase

This type of noun phrase has a head noun followed by a demonstrative. A proper noun, a pronoun, or an adjective may also follow the head noun along with the demonstrative, but the demonstrative always occurs last.

kayu tuu 'this tree'

danda langkaw looy 'that tall girl'

badju' nu ilooy 'that shirt of yours'

Lay na boo na paasok ga lalla looy.

'He brought those men inside.'

Quantifying noun phrase

This type of noun phrase has a head noun preceded by a number. Adjectives may follow the head noun.

Luu na baw pitu' sapi' usuk.

'Then, there were seven skinny cows.'

Bong luma' tuu inangkat, subay luu dahatus jama moo.

'If this house is lifted up, there should be a hundred people to carry it'

Descriptive noun phrase

This type of noun phrase has a head noun followed by one or more adjectives. It may also be followed by a whole clause. With two or more adjectives in the phrase, a conjunction is required preceding the final one in a series.

Luu sapi' lammok ka nganno' 'There were sleek, fat cows.'

sigā kayu ya' luu dawun da 'trees without leaves'

Two adjectives commonly used together may work as a single adjective in a noun phrase and not require a conjunction.

Luu bay pō' jama mehe-langkaw. 'There was a big-tall person that came out.'

Appositive noun phrase

This type of noun phrase has a head noun, noun phrase or emphatic personal pronoun followed by an appositive. This appositive can be a noun, proper noun, or noun phrase, and

it is used to clarify exactly who or what the preceding noun or noun phrase is. A separate word, *yana* is often used preceding the appositive which means 'namely'.

lla na, si Bakirin 'her husband, Bakirin'
kaam, siga indu'-mma 'you, parents'
siga mulit na, yana kami 'his pupils, namely us'

7.1.3 Adjectives and Numbers

There are two classes of modifiers: *Descriptive Adjectives* and *Numbers*. *Descriptive adjectives and adjective phrases* are subject to comparison and degree, and describe nouns, telling their size, weight, color, height, etc. *Numbers and number phrases* give additional information about nouns by indicating quantity.

7.1.3.1 Descriptive adjectives

Sandukan nu ku batung akket naa.

'Serve me up those red beans.'

Tud mehe jama naa.

'That person is very large.'

7.1.3.2 Numbers and number phrases

Numbering adjectives are of four types: *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Repetitive*.

Cardinal numbers

Cardinal numbers indicate how many there are of a certain noun.

dahatus jama 'one hundred people' *mpat poon niyug* 'four coconut trees'

The number 'one' in Mapun is represented in several ways: **disu**, **issa**, **daN-**, **sa-**, and **mba'**.

Disu :

- 1) used to enumerate objects:

Disu du lalla ta' bagung da.

'There was only one man on their boat.'

- 2) as a substitute for an indefinite article:

Luu disu lalla ta' bagung da bay kaboo sangkap.

'There was a man on their boat who happened to bring a 3-pronged spear.'

- 3) used to enumerate things such as points of an argument:

Ngkon ku bay lasu niya, disu, ya' ya bay mme' ni lapa na; duwa,...

'The reason I was angry at him was, one, he didn't keep his word; two, ...'

Issa:

used in counting, as first in the list.

issa, duwa, tallu, mpat, lima...

'one, two, three, four, five'...

The following words and prefixes are used to denote *one* of measurable goods:

Da(N-) used with inches, feet, sheets of wood/paper, a hundred, a thousand, coils of fishing line/wire, a swallow of food/water, a pinch of something, a string of small fish, a pressed block of cassava, a log, a loaf of bread, etc.

dainsi 'one inch'

dansobak 'one half'

dambigi 'one seed'

dangkammo 'one handful'

Sa- used with a million, a yard of cloth, a kilo, etc.;

salaksa 'one million'

saila 'one meter of cloth'

Mba'- (from *dambuwa* 'together with'), used with objects that can be *full* of something: e.g. rice pot, rice measure, water container, rice sack, spoons, 55-gallon drums.

mba' gantang bohas 'one ganta full of rice'

mba' suru' uli 'one spoonful of medicine'

mba' karut 'one sack full of rice'

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to indicate order or succession e.g. 'first, second, third, etc.' They are composed of cardinal numbers with the prefix, **nika-**.

nikalima 'fifth'

nikaruwa 'second'

Distributive Numbers

Distributive numbers tell how many of a certain noun are distributed to each of another noun.

Duwa-duwampū mangga me' muwanan sila.

'Twenty mangoes apiece is how they're to be given.'

Sinoho' kam moo manuk, disu-disu pa dadangan.

'You are told to bring chickens, one per person.'

Repetitive Numbers

Repetitive numbers in Mapun are accomplished by merely prefacing the number with the word, *min*.

Min duwa na ko bay baan ku.

'I told you twice.'

In English the process is a little more difficult, requiring altogether new vocabulary words for the first three repeats, then for the repeats in excess of three, it uses the number together with the word, *times* following. (Today's English seldom uses the word 'thrice', preferring 'three times' instead.)

min sakayi 'once'

min duwa 'twice'

min tallu 'thrice/ three times'

min mpat 'four times'

min lima 'five times'

7.1.3.3 Adjectives and comparison

The particle, *lagi*, (or *gi*) 'still/yet/more', and the word, *man*, 'than', are used together in a sentence to indicate comparison of nouns. The adjective always occurs first in the sentence, and is usually, but not always followed by *gi*, which in turn is followed by the noun, pronoun, demonstrative or noun phrase in focus. This noun or noun phrase is then

followed by the word, *man*, and finally, the noun, noun phrase or pronoun follows which the first noun is being compared to.

Mehe gi ituu man inaa.

‘This is bigger than that.’

Tā lagi luma' na man niyaku.

‘His house is further than mine.’

Mehe kakapahan ituu man niyaku.

‘The thickness of this is greater than mine.’

7.1.3.4 Adjectives and superlative degree

To show superlative degree, that is, the *greatest* degree of an adjective quality, the adjective in the clause is followed with the adverb, *banahan* ‘very’. Preceding the noun being described, the two work together to form the superlative degree.

Soy kam bay kole' daying meka banahan?

‘Which of you caught the most fish?’

Oy sin langkaw banahan sambian na?

‘Which money has the highest exchange rate?’

Dangoy diyo' banahan haga' bohas batnaa?

‘What is the lowest price for rice now?’

Note: *Banahan* does not always denote the superlative degree upon following an adjective; only when a comparison is being made in the immediate context.

Mahāp banahan ituu.

‘This is very good.’ (regular use)

Soy sila mahāp banahan danda?

‘Which of them is the prettiest girl?’ (superlative use)

7.1.4 Adverbs

Adverbs tell more information about the verb, such as *how* the action was done and *when* it was done. Many adverbs are derived from adjectives by prefixing the adjective with

pa- or else they may be achieved by following the adjective with the particles, *me'*, *le'* (short for *ule'*), or *be'*.

- 1) When the sentence is about both *what* is done and *how* it is done, the adjective is prefixed with '**pa-**'.

Lay ya howap pashaddo.

'He yelled loudly.'

Lay ya sonse patangkas.

'She ran quickly.'

- 2) When the sentence is specifically about *how* something is done, the adjective is followed with **me'**, **le'** (**ule'**) or **be'**.

Tud lawun me' nu lumān.

'How you walk sure is slow!'

Tangkas le' na bay sonse.

'How he ran was quickly.'

7.1.5 Verbs

Verbs are words that tell what action is done in a sentence.

7.1.5.1 Verbs and Tense-Aspect Particles

Tense-aspect particles are particles occurring together or separately within a verb phrase to show whether an activity has begun, is about to begin, is continuing, is completed, etc.

In Mapun the particles *lay* and *lai* both indicate past perfect tense in that they both have to do with a situation that has current relevance. The particles *bay* and *bawoy* indicate past completed action with the idea that the situation or state did exist but no longer.

Bay ku saki.

'I was sick.' (Now recovered.)

Lay ku saki.

'I became/began to be sick.' (Effect still in place, past perfect tense.)

On a discourse level, *bay* marks background information, while *lay* and *lai* mark foreground information. The use of *lay* and *lai* seem to draw the hearer into the action as if it's still happening, similar in a way to the effect in English when an experience is recounted in a sort of present tense. *Lai* occurs often at peaks and like *lay* serves to move the story along.

Sarī gi, lay gi ku bay talangga suba' Tuhan magpilak-pilak sabap duhu'-duhu' bay ku tuwa' sungi'-sungi' sampay bay ku ga tahospital. Pasunu', lay na baw bay kaabuan nda ku. Damikiyan lai du bay tahospital.

‘Another thing, I was also hit with a test of God over finances because first I got hit with diarrhea and had to be hospitalized. Following that, my wife miscarried. Likewise (she) had to be hospitalized.’

Bawoy is an emphatic form for *bay* and *lai* is an emphatic form for *lay*. Both also function as affirmatives in answer to questions. *Lai* also is used, as in the example above, to indicate the peak of a situation, bringing a concluding aspect to a series of events that has happened.

Bay na si' ko mangan?

‘Did you eat already?’

Bawoy.

‘Yes.’ (Lit. Did.)

(There are instances where both *lay* and *bay* appear side by side within a clause, but the *lay* in these instances is actually a shortened form of the referent particle, *ilay*, rather than showing past completed action still in effect.)

Note: Besides its function as marking past completed action no longer in effect, *bay* is also used with nouns to indicate a former condition such as time, agreement, etc.

bay llaw looy

‘that previous day’

bay tunang na

‘his former fiancée’

7.1.5.2 Verbs and Focus

Mapun verbs can be affixed to indicate focus, whether it be actor, experiencer, object, beneficiary, goal, instrument, location or patient focus. They are also affixed to indicate mode, such as abilitative and imperative. They may be reduplicated so as to show manner-aspect properties, such as diminutive or habitual. Unlike many Philippine languages, Mapun verbs are not inflected for time-aspect; the particles for time-aspect occurring separately before the verb. (See 1.5.1 Verbs and tense-aspect particles.)

Soy bay malli daying? ‘Who bought some fish?’

Actor-focus

Bay ku ballihan na daying. ‘He bought me some fish.’

Beneficiary-focus

Bay balli na daying tuu. ‘He bought this fish.’

Object focus

7.1.5.3 Verbs and Mode (abilitative, causative, imperative, non-volitional)

Many verbs can be affixed to show a certain mode to an activity, such as whether it was caused, ordered, happened to occur, or was able to be done. The following affixes are used:

Abilitative: maka-, ka-, ta-	<i>kabilaw</i> 'able to make one go crazy' (bilaw)
Causative: pa-, ma-	<i>madutai/pinadutai</i> 'to cause/allow to get up on' (dutai)
Imperative: -un	<i>tigarun</i> 'chop it' (tigad)
Non-volitional -um-	<i>tumande</i> 'accidentally capsize' (tande)

Passivity in verbs: (ni- and its various forms)

Ni- indicates passive object/goal/patient/beneficiary focus. It may be used alone with the base word or in combination with the verbal affixes **pa-**, **pag-**, and **pagsi-**, **ka--an** (pa- becomes pina-; pag- becomes pinag-; pagsi- becomes pinagsi-; ka--an becomes kina--an).

<i>Ongoy ko bay pinabayad?</i>	<i>Kinaasean ya me' ku.</i>
'Why were you charged?'	'He is loved by me.'

Actor/experiencer-focus affixes: N-, ma-, mag-, maka-/ka-, -um-, si-, and pa-

N- actor-focus

<i>Lamma na ku bay nangku.</i>
'I'm weary, having hoed.'

Ma- actor-focus transitive causative

<i>Lay ya matangge tehang man buwat luma'.</i>
'He stood up (lit. 'caused to stand') a post for making a house.'

Mag- actor-focus comprehensive/reciprocal/participational. (In combination with other actor-focus prefixes like **pa-** and **si-**, **mag-** always occurs first).

<i>Wā sila maglata.</i>
'They're always joking together.'

<i>Doman ku magbitsala maka kau.</i>
'I want to speak with you.'

Magpausuk ku.

'I'm dieting (lit. causing myself to be thin).'

-um- actor-focus intransitive (often non-volitional). (Occurs first if preceding vowels, otherwise follows the first letter of the base word. Here the base word is *talla*).

Lay ku bakat tumalla ni lakapan luma' da.

'I got cut accidentally stepping through the bamboo flooring of their house.'

maka-/ka- actor-focus abilitative/non-volitional. (In combination with **pa-**, the **ka-** prefix occurs first).

Niya' ya kahati.

'He can't understand.'

si- actor-focus reciprocal. (Combined with **ka-**, **si-** always occurs first; but with **mag-**, **si-** occurs second).

Subay mimon jama sikaase'-kaase'.

'All people should love each other.'

pa- experiencer-focus intransitive indicating motion or process (Note: **pa-** is also a causitive affix used with object/beneficiary/goal/patient -focus verbs).

Palammok ari' nu.

'Your younger sibling is becoming fat.'

Object/beneficiary/goal/patient affixes: \emptyset , *pag-*, *-in-*, *ta-*, *pa-*, *pagsi-*, *ka-* *-an*.

\emptyset often the verb has no affixation at all (see *balli* in the example below).

Bay balli na motol looy.

'He bought that motorcycle.'

-an beneficiary focus (This suffix is also used to indicate other focuses besides beneficiary).

Ballihan ta ko badju'.

'I'll buy you a shirt.'

pa- object/goal/patient focus causative (Note: *pa-* is also an affix used with actor/experiencer focus verbs).

Pakila ta ko.

'I'll introduce (lit.cause to be recognized) you.'

pagsi- two or more focused objects/patients/goals being acted upon by an actor.

Subay batang suwat ituu pinagsitapit ka inaa.

'This letter should be placed close together with that one.'

pag- object/goal/patient focus comprehensive/reciprocal/participation of several actors in an activity.

Inaa lahat pinag-awnan le' jama Bukut Kap.

'That is the place that is commonly called "Bukut Kap" by people.'

ta- object focus abilitative/non-volitional. (In combination with other prefixes, such as **pag-** and **pa-**, the prefix **ta-** always occurs first).

Anak ku ya' tapaling.

'My child can't be guided/steered.'

Tapaasok nu kina motol naa njawom kappalomeng?

'Can you get that motorcycle into the airplane?'

ka- -an goal focus for emotive bases (Note: *ka- -an* is also a set of affixes used with stative verbs, with different meaning).

Tawu na ku kalasuhan mastal ku.

'I was afraid of my teachers getting angry at me.'

Location-focus verb affixes: (pag- -an, -an)

-an

Bantangan nu huma nu mari intong banjahan na.

Stretch out a line over your garden so its rows are straight.

pag- -an

Lakkahan nu labit niyug nu mari ya' pagsangan babaw.

'Remove the sheathing from your coconut trees so rats won't make nests in them.'

Stative verb affixes: (Ø, ka- -an, mag-)

Ø often stative verbs have no affixation. (See *susa* in the following example).

Susa bagay ku bay kalungayan simsim.

'My friend is upset/worried from having lost (his) ring.'

ka- -an indicates being overcome by s.t. or being affected by s.t.

Ya' ko kabohatan le' bohas naa?

'Aren't you weighed down with that (sack of) rice?'

Kasangoman kami mole' dabuhi'.

'We were overtaken by the night going home last night.'

mag- shows state of *having* something. (*mag-* is also used for many other purposes).

Taga' tuu ya' magbohe'.

'This well doesn't have water.'

7.1.6 Reduplication

All kinds of words are subject to reduplication in Mapun; verbs, nouns, stative verbs, existentials adjectives and adverbs. Reduplication indicates diminution, intensity or repetition. The following show intensity:

<i>soy</i> 'who'	<i>sumilan</i> 'when'	<i>saumu</i> 'forever'
<i>soysoy</i> 'whoever'	<i>sumilan-sumilan</i> 'whenever'	<i>saumu-umu</i> 'forever and ever'

The following are some examples of diminution or minimizing:

luma'-luma' 'little house' (from *luma'* 'house')

bagung-bagung 'small boat' (from *bagung* 'boat')

magbitsala-bitsala - 'chatting together', from *magbitsala*, 'speak with s.o.' (from *bitsala* 'talk/word')

maglata-lata - 'joking around with', from *maglata*, 'to jest with s.o.' (from *lata* 'to tease')

nangge-nangge - 'standing around', from *tangge*, 'to stand'

7.1.7 Prepositions

Prepositions are used primarily to indicate spacial and temporal relationships. In Mapun, three prepositions are used. They are:

man 'from'
pa 'to/ towards'
*ni*⁵ 'by/on/ at/in'

Example using the adverb *poan* 'outside':

Luu ya ni poan.

'He is outside.'

Lay ya pa poan.

'He went outside.'

Lay ya paasok man poan.

'He entered from outside.'

7.1.8 Time

Most time words occur as a margin preceding or following the main clause of a sentence. They may occur singly as one word in a sentence or as a phrase. Normal Mapun narrative in relating a sequence of events relies heavily on time words or phrases.

Mag-llaw-sangom du sina 'Any day now.'

Ya' hallom 'Not long.'

Sabtu'- Sabtu' / tuktuk llaw Sabtu' 'Every Saturday.'

Tuktuk sakayi pitu' 'Every week.'

Labi-labi dambuan 'A little over a month.'

7.1.9 Existentials: *Luu* (There is/are), *Meka* (There are many)

Existentials are words showing existence. *Luu* may be affixed.

Bong ku luu, daa kam sagaw niyaku.

'If I'm around, don't feel you must entertain me.'

⁵ *Ni* is often compressed when it precedes a word beginning with a consonant that starts at the same point of articulation as itself, i.e. /d/or /j/: *ni jata'* → *njata'* 'above'; *ni diyo'* → *ndiyo'* 'below'.

Man da lumangi si', meka bowe.

'Where they swam there were many crocodiles.'

Ma niya' luu, pinaluu me' na.

'What doesn't exist he causes to exist.'

The word **luu** is also used to denote a non-specific actor, or non-specific object.

Luu jama pingka' ka motol.

'Someone went by on a motorcycle.'

Luu pamā' ku ningkau pasal...

'I have something to tell you about...'

7.2. Clauses

There are two classes of clauses: verbal clauses, which contain verbs, and non-verbal, which do not contain verbs.

7.2.1 Verbal clauses and clause markers: (*ga, inaa, ma, bong*)

A verbal clause contains a subject (noun or noun phrase), and a predicate (noun, adjective, or verb), but is not necessarily a complete thought. There are two types of verbal clauses: *dependent* and *independent*. A dependent clause is one which does not express a complete thought, whereas an independent clause does, and can stand alone as a sentence. Clauses occur singly or together with other clauses to form various types of sentences. They are often tied to the sentence as a whole by means of a time margin or other type of margin, or by means of a relator, some examples of which are shown below. These markers are not obligatory in joining clauses.

Ga

Ya' san bay taingat ku ga dusahan ku ningkau.

'I had no idea **that** I had wronged you.'

Inaa

Daa ko mista inaa, ya' luu numbung kau.

'Don't you think **that** there won't be someone telling on you.'

Ma Relative clause marker. This is often translated as ‘who’ or ‘that’.

Ya' na kitabi pata' nual ilooy ma bay mapayak kitabi bong ongoy kitabi bay pabuwat na me' tuu.

‘We aren’t right to question the one **who** created us as to why he made us like this.’

Kuwan sagannap ma mista umanat tuu karupangan,...

‘As for those **who** think this message is foolishness,...

Bong This particle, when not used as a clause marker, has the gloss, ‘if’. However, as the relator in a clause, it has no English equivalent.

Ya' katoonan ku bong sumilan sila takka.

‘I don’t know when they’ll arrive.’

7.2.2 Non-verbal clauses

There are six types of non-verbal clauses: *Descriptive, Equative, Possessive, Locative, Name, and Existential Clauses*. Immediately following the subject of the clause may occur all manner of particles, such as *baw; bitu, bina, bilay; itu, ina, ilay; situ, sina, silay; (kitu, kina, kilay* with yes-no questions); and *la*. These particles show contra-expectation, certainty, inquiry, surprise, and general reference. (See 1.1.2.2 Demonstrative Particles).

7.2.2.1 Descriptive clauses: (obligatory subject; optional demonstrative particle; obligatory description)

Hagaan buk tuu.

‘This book is expensive.’

Hagaan bitu buk tuu.

‘This book, contrary to my expectation, is expensive.’

Bahau tumpa' ku.

‘My shoes are new.’

7.2.2.2 Equational clauses: (obligatory subject; optional demonstrative particle; obligatory equivalent)

Tukang kayu danganakan ku.

‘My brother is a carpenter.’

Danda tuu tu, dara' ku.

'This woman here is my aunt.'

Si Ggu' baliyan na.

'Ggu' is her midwife.'

7.2.2.3 Possession clauses: (obligatory subject; optional demonstrative particle; obligatory possessor)

Sapi' naa, kami dapu. / Kami dapu sapi' naa.

'That cow is ours.' (Lit. 'That cow, we are the owners' / 'We are the owners of that cow.')

Ga saging tuu, ningkau.

'These bananas are yours.' (Lit. 'These bananas, for you.')

7.2.2.4 Locative clauses: (obligatory subject, optional demonstrative particle; obligatory location)

Motol ku ni luma'.

'My motorcycle is at the house.'

Si Nasira ta' punu.

'Nasira is on the mountain.'

7.2.2.5 Name clauses: (obligatory subject; optional demonstrative particle; obligatory name)

Awon na si Nurina.

'Her name is Nurina.' (Lit. 'Her name Nurina.')

Si Huli awon na.

'Huli is his name.'

7.2.2.6 Existential clauses: (obligatory existential; obligatory location)

Meka jama ni tapiyan.

'There are many people at the shore.'

Luu tuud ku ningkau.

'I have something to ask you.' (Lit. 'I have a purpose with you.')

7.3. Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that express a complete thought. The group of words can be a single independent clause, or several independent clauses. A sentence can also be a dependent clause joined to an independent clause by means of a relator word or a conjunction.

The basic English sentence consists of a subject and a predicate, which usually contains a verb. In Mapun, however, one can have sentences that appear to have no subject, while the predicate, is filled instead with an adjective or a noun. The subject often tends not to be expressed because the speaker regards it as known to the hearer, or else because it is obvious. Indo-European languages of which English is a member, tend to use an *active-passive* orientation, but Malayo-Polynesian languages including Mapun and many other Philippine languages tend to use an *actor-object/goal* orientation. In many ways the two are similar, but some difficulties arise should a person try to equate them totally. In the sentence below, the object is the dirty dishes (not expressed) and the actor is *nu*, 'you', marked by *me'*.

Niya' du kuhi katis kinosoan saumu sat tinanding me' nu.
not part willing used.up washed forever merely looked.at by you

(They'll) 'Never all get washed just being looked at by you.'

English would generally put 'you' as actor filling the subject, with the dishes (*them*) as object:

'You'll never get them done just looking at them.'

While most English sentences contain for the most part a subject and predicate filled with a verb, many word arrangements in Mapun, while lacking a verb can still be called a sentence, since they communicate a complete thought. Notice that the following sentences have no verb for the predicate; only an adjective.

Akket luwa ku.
red face my

'My face (is) red.'

Daa ko lasu.
negative you angry

'Don't you (be) angry.'

Of course, these represent only two types of the many types of sentences that can occur in Mapun. However, only a few will be discussed here as they relate to English sentence classification.

Word order in Mapun is quite flexible, adjusting itself according to definiteness of object, or in response to emphasis, style, and various other factors. However, a change in word order always carries new meaning. Emphasis is usually shown by fronting, but may also be indicated by affixation.

7.3.1. *Kinds of Sentences*

Sentences may be *simple*, *compound* or *complex*.

7.3.1.1 *Simple Sentences*

A simple sentence consists of one subject and one predicate. The subject, or actor, may be compound, meaning it is made up of two or more nouns or pronouns, but all are doing the same action. The predicate may also be compound, meaning it may show two or more activities, but both are being done by the same actor or actors. Below is a simple sentence with a compound subject:

Lay kami ka si Jon malomeng taguri'.

'Jon and I flew kites.'

7.3.1.2 *Compound Sentences*

A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses, or simple sentences. They are usually connected by words called *conjunctions*, such as *maka* 'and'; *atawa* 'or'; *suga* 'but'; *sabap* 'because'; etc.

Lay kami mūt sikad-sikad sabap ya' luu lawuk kami.

'We picked up shellfish because we had no viand.'

7.3.1.3 *Complex Sentences*

A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses:

Lupus ku mangan, pilu sa ku.

'After I eat, I'll go there (to you).'

7.3.2 Sentence Types

A complete linguistic analysis will turn up close to 20 sentence types in Mapun: Equational, Alternative, Repetitive, Direct Quote, Indirect Quote, Reason and Refutation Sentences, to name a few. However, the purpose of this dictionary is to discuss Mapun as it relates to English. Therefore we have set forth basic sentence types in Mapun only as they relate to the four major English classifications, which are: *declarative*, *imperative*, *interrogative*, and *exclamatory*. Any of these can be altered to have an opposite meaning by the insertion of a negative word, which is discussed in the next section (3.3).

7.3.2.1 Declarative Sentences

A declarative sentence is a sentence that makes a statement.

Meka jama bay mme' ngawin.

'Many people went to the wedding.'

7.3.2.2 Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences are sentences that tell or command someone to do something. They often contain verbs with an **-un** or **-an** suffix.

Tuli ko.

'[You (singular)] go to sleep.'

Paenseg kam.

'[You (plural)] scoot over.'

Patangehun bi na.

'[You (plural)] erect it (lit. stand it up)'

-Un, -An : the difference

When a verb is used as an imperative, the suffix **-un** is used. However, when there is a beneficiary/goal/patient/object/location/instrument that is at times indicated by the suffix **-an**, this takes priority over the imperative suffix **-un**, so that no imperative suffix at all is used.

Kaddoun.

'Get it.'

Kaddoan nu na ku pilay.

‘Go get it for me.’

Kaddoan nu.

‘Remove it.’

Sassopun.

‘Suck it.’

Sassopan nu.

‘Suck it out of [the object containing the article in focus]’

Liputun bi ku.

‘You all, gather around me.’

Liputan bi.

‘Pass it around.’

When a verb is suffixed with **-un**, if the command is addressed to *one* person, the pronoun of address should be omitted. However, if addressed to *more than one*, the pronoun must be included. Note that the English gloss leaves out the pronoun for the person being addressed, whether addressed to one person or more than one.

Sohoun bi si Abdul mole’.

‘[You (plural)] tell Abdul to go home.’

Sohoun si Abdul mole’.

‘[You (singular)] tell Abdul to go home.’

Patanggehun bi na.

‘[You (plural)] stand it up.’

7.3.2.3 Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are sentences that ask questions. They are commonly introduced with the following interrogative words, but may take other arrangements.

soy ‘who’

oy ‘what’

mamooy ‘which’

sumilan ‘when’

pooy ‘how’

ninggai ‘where’

Soy awon nu?

'What (Lit. Who) is your name?'

Pa ninggai ko?

'Where are you going?'

Pooy me' nu tau?

'How did you know?'

Ta' oy man bi bay mme'?

'What did you travel on?'/ 'On what did you travel?'

In written texts an interrogative sentence not properly punctuated with a question mark at the end may be mistaken for a declarative sentence, or, at times, an imperative sentence.

1. *Lay sila pa upis Mayul dilaw?*
'Did they go to the Mayor's office yesterday?'
Lay sila pa upis Mayul dilaw.
'They went to the Mayor's office yesterday.'
2. *Meka daying ni angpas ta?*
'Are there a lot of fish in our net?'
Meka daying ni angpas ta.
'There are a lot of fish in our net.'
3. *Pilay ko batnaa?*
'Are you going there now?'
Pilay ko batnaa.
'[You (singular)] Go there now.'

7.3.2.4 Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences are sentences that show sudden or strong feeling such as alarm, excitement, disbelief, surprise, etc. They may at the same time be imperative, or declarative sentences.

Daa ntanan nu inaa! Bakat sina ko!

'Don't touch that! You'll get cut!'

7.3.3 Negatives in Sentences

A Negative in a sentence changes it to tell what is *not*, forbids or says *no*, or denies something.

- a. Not every time a negative word is used in a sentence will there be a corresponding negative word in the English gloss. The word, *niya* 'not', when used together with other words, such as the word, *gi* 'yet', may present a completely different form in English, lacking the negative aspect. Though literally, *niya' gi* means 'not yet', in English the gloss may sometimes indicate 'before'.

Niya' gi luu junya'...

'Before the world existed..., ' (literally: 'The world not yet existing...')

Daa kam nnaa.

'Get out of the way.' (literally: 'Don't you (be) there.')

- b. English often makes contractions out of negative words:

are not - aren't

did not - didn't

will not - won't

was not - wasn't

cannot - can't

should not - shouldn't

- c. Some negatives found in Mapun are:

Niya'(Ya')

Niya' na kami malli daying batnaa.

'We aren't buying fish right now.'

Ssa'

Inaa ssa' du dusa.

'That isn't considered a sin.'

Daa

Daa na kam mme' me' uwhan da.

'Don't follow after their ways.'

Sa'⁶

Sa' iya bay buwat; aku.

'He wasn't the one who made it, I was.' or, 'It wasn't he who made it, but I.'

MAPUN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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2001